

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.  
JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

This year, in advance, or within three months,..... \$2 50  
When payment is delayed over three months,..... 3 00  
No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to disconnect his paper after the commencement of a subscription, for less than one year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, (\$12 50), will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. W. ROSE,  
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,  
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

C. & D. DUPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists  
C. & APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.

May 9th, 1853. 384f  
C. D. DUPRE.

S. M. WEST,  
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,  
219-1st WILMINGTON, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN, GROUNDS, WILMINGTON, N. C.

FREEMAN & HOUSETON, WILMINGTON, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN & CO., NEW YORK.

MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

JAMES C. SMITH & CO., MILLS COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & CO., WILMINGTON, N. C.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their offices to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business the Commission line.

All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854]

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer  
in Paints, Oils, Drapery, Allspice, Indigo, Nutmegs,  
Perfumery, Patent Medicines &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite Shaw's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

F. GRADY,  
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and other produce; also  
for sea-service door below Messrs Grady & Monk's Store, North Water Street.

Nov. 1, 1853. 50-31-94f

C. MYERS,  
MANUFACTURE and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, South Side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,  
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors south of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v-71y]

JOSEPH L. KEEN,  
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs  
the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in  
his business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair, Philadelphia Press Bricks, Fire Brick.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine, he is prepared to put up Still at the shortest notice. [May 20-37-1y]

GABRIEL HOLMES,  
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS,  
1018 W. MARKET ST., WILMINGTON, N. C.

All business entrusted to him will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Office at the Cape Fear Bar, North Water Street. Nov. 25th, 1853. 12-1f

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

The Subscriber has received the appointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES L. BRYAN

May 7, 1853. 208-18-1f

W. H. McKOY,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FOR-  
WARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other products.

Liberal advances made on consignment. Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 23. 94f

J. M. ROBINSON,  
Hardware Merchant, WILMINGTON, N. C.

IS JUST receiving his full supply of *sawed* Saw, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table Cutlery, Hardware, Brass and Copper, Fans, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Copper, and a Full set of Plates and Dishes. A Full complement of the best of Painted, Hardware, Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Mill Saws, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. &c. [Dec. 2, 1853.] 13

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his town and country friends for the liberal patronage he has received from them for the past year, and would particularly thank those who have given him their confidence in his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which he is now receiving, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He has on hand the following among other articles:

20 bags Coffee; 10 lbs. Peppermint; 20 lbs. Pork;

5 fcrns Butter; 20 boxes Cheese;

20 lbs. Sugar, different grades;

50 lbs. Flour, fine and superfine;

100 lbs. Tea; 20 boxes Coffee; 100 lbs. Raisins;

Wines, Brandy, Gin, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Indigo, Nutmegs, Mess Beef, Mackerel, Shoes, Spun Yarn, Fancy Prints, Flannels, Winter Goods for pants, Cutlery, Cookery, Sheetings, Shirts, Blankets, Buckets, Boxes, Tins, Caskets, &c., and many other articles too tedious to name.

Let me forget to call at the old stand, Market-street, front of the Carolina Hotel. THOS. C. CRAFT.

Wilmington, Sept. 10th, 1852.

CARRIAGES.

WE have opened a branch of our Carriage establishment at this place, and shall keep an assortment of the various kinds constantly on hand.

For hire for ladies' celebrated carriages, and shall keep an assortment of them on hand, and any description that we do not have will order as wanted.

In my absence, Mr. J. Conoley or W. J. Cornwall will take pleasure in showing them.

All work sold by us warranted to do good service.

DIBBLE & BROTHERS.

March 10th, 1853. 27-1f

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN OFFERED BY THE Post Master General, and goes into operation on this road to-day.

Leave Raleigh at 1 P. M., and reach Winston at 1 P. M., in time to catch the Express to Wilmington.

Leave Winston at 1 P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6 P. M., Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. 2-f

September 6th, 1853. 2-f

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

The undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARSHVILLE, N. C., on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. Fare \$1. each way.

He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provisions,) to keep HORSES for any length of time—Price 60 cents per day. They are to be kept in a stable, and the horses will be well cared for.

In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.

A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest effort will be made to satisfy him.

A. D. BORDEAUX.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

COMSTOCK, BROWN & CO., MANUFACTURERS—Sales Room, No. 1 Leonard St., New York, one door West of Broadway—Common and Folding, plain, and ornamental BEDSTEADS of all kinds. Hotel, Hospital, Prisons, Servant's and children's bedsheads always on hand. Also, a great variety of Iron Furniture, Spring Beds, Hammocks, & other articles.

These beds are superior to all others in point of elegance, neatness and economy. They are always free from Vermilion, and are exceedingly durable, portable and convenient. Orders to any extent may be dressed to order.

COMSTOCK, BROWN & CO., NO. 1 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK.

Agents wanted for the sale of the above. Description circulars sent wherever required.

Nov. 11, 1853. 10-6m

GOND & CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY—CLINTON, N. C.

ROB LINON HOOD & SON would respect-

fully inform the citizens of Sampson county that

they will carry on the business of carriage manufac-

turing, and hope to be successful in the same.

They have a large number of which are in use in the

country, and are well liked and approved.

Persons wishing to purchase may apply to them.

They will be well received and will be well cared for.

For themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.

REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at shor-

est notice.

Mill Ink & Gougeons, made and warranted for ten years, for \$10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.

DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND, Commissioner.

JANUARY 14, 1852. 20-1s

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

The subscriber having accepted the agency of several

large establishments at the North, which will furnish

all kinds of which are of the highest and finest, and 75

to 900 acres, is good farming Land—well adapted to

the growth of Ground Peas. There is about one acre of

Turpentine Boxes; also, one hundred acres of Marsh,

Land, and a great variety of all qualities of timber, ad-

joining. There is a dwelling, barn, and all necessary

out-houses, on the premises, it is a healthy location, com-

fortable, and very convenient to Fish and Oysters.

For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, at Smith-

GALLOWAY.

January 9th, 1854. 18-1f

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

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January 9th, 1854. 18-1f

JAMES MCCLARANAN.

# Wilmingtton Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: \$250 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 10. .... WILMINGTTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1854. .... NO. 22.

## General Notices.

### DENTISTRY.

DR. T. B. CARR has returned from the city of North with a large stock of instruments.

Having consulted with many eminent Dentists, he has perfect confidence in the superiority of Allen's Patent mode of inserting teeth with artificial gums. Full sets inserted immediately after the extraction of the teeth, and remodelled after the gums have healed, are much more comfortable and durable than any other way, and are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. All other operations performed in the most approved manner. Reference to individuals in this place now wearing teeth with the patent improvement.

Teste: SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.

January 20th, 1854. 20-6

### CHEAP STORE.

PETER SMITH respectfully informs the public that he

continues the Retail business at his Store on Market

Street, where he has just received a fresh supply of GOODS,

which he will sell cheap, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.

In addition to the following articles comprise a portion of his stock:

Coffee; Peppermint; Saponaceous Oils; Alspice;

Molasses; Saffron; Crockery do.; Cloves;

Flour; Mace; Dry Measures; Scrub Brushes;

Scrubbing Brushes; Oats; Castor Oil; Harlen do.;

Potatoes; Peas; Hair do.; British do.; Painkiller and

Razors; Soap; Drapery; Boxes &c.;

all kinds of Snuff and Tobacco.

In addition to the above, he has a number of other articles,

such as Calico, Shirts, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots,

Shoes, &c., &c., suitable for the Manufacturer and

Merchant.

March 4th, 1854. 20-6

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEB. 3, 1854.

Daily paper one year..... \$6.00<sup>3</sup> Invariably.

Weekly..... \$2.50<sup>3</sup> in advance.

## DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

We are requested to give notice, that a general Meeting of the Democrats of New Hanover County, will be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on TUESDAY, MARCH 14th, 1854—being Tuesday of County Court week—for the purpose of sending Delegates to the State Convention, for the nomination of Democratic Candidate for Governor. It will also devolve upon the meeting to consider the organization of the party in this County, with reference to the August elections for Governor and Members of the Legislature.

A full attendance is earnestly requested, as it is important that the whole matter should fully and fairly be considered and decided upon.

January 6, 1854.

18-tm

## To Printers.

We wish to employ a good Compositor, of steady and industrious habits. A permanent situation, and fair wages, payable invariably every week, will be given one that will suit.

## Nebraska Territory.

The fact cannot be concealed, that the discussion of the bill, or bills, for the organization of a territory, or territories, to be formed out of that portion of the public domain lying West of the State of Missouri, is likely to give rise to great and general excitement, if not to a renewal of the sectional agitation which convulsed the country in 1850. It certainly bids fair to re-open many of the questions supposed to have been set at rest by the series of measures then enacted, and usually referred to under the general name of "The Compromise." The difficulty arises from the fact that this territory is part of that ceded by France to the United States under the name of Louisiana, and lies north of the line of 36 degrees 30 minutes, above which line slavery is prohibited by the act of 1820, known as the *Missouri Compromise*.

The following clause being inserted in the bill providing for the admission of Missouri into the Union as a State:

"That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes where the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be and hereby is prohibited forever."

The first bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, was for the organization of one territory, under the name of Nebraska, and providing that at the proper time, it should be admitted into the Union as a State, with such constitution on the subject of slavery as its people might choose to adopt. To this it was objected, that as by this the Missouri Compromise was not expressly repealed, it would have the effect of excluding slave property during the whole time of its existence as a territory, and of course act as a prohibition against slavery in the formation of a State constitution, since slaveholders would be virtually excluded from any participation in the deliberations upon that subject, by the exclusion of their property from the territory. To meet this, Mr. Douglas, on the 23d, brought in a new bill, providing for the organization of two territories—the Southern one to be called Kansas, and the Northern, Nebraska—and declaring the Missouri Compromise "inoperative," in the following words, which declare—

"That the Constitution and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said territory, as elsewhere in the United States; and the eighth section of the act of Congress relating to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6th, 1820, which was suspended by the principles of the legislation of '50, commonly called the compromise measures, and declared inoperative."

In which is stated the ground for declaring the Missouri Compromise inoperative, namely: "That it was suspended by the principles of the legislation of 1850, commonly known as the Compromise Measures." And, indeed, if the measures of 1850 possessed any merit at all, or were in any degree entitled to be regarded as a *final settlement*, which the South could at all accept, or which could have any efficacy in preventing a recurrence of the excitement and bitterness of that stormy period, it must have been in the establishment of the principle with respect to the Territories, that, in all cases thereafter, the question of slavery or no slavery should be removed from the halls of Congress and left to be disposed of at the free choice of the people to be affected by it. The extension of the Missouri line to the Pacific, which the South would willingly have taken in 1850, was rendered impossible by the irregularities and governmental intrigues which forced California in as one free State, both North and South of that line, although too large for any due distribution of power; and, although the Southern portion—had it just and necessary division been made—would, in all human probability, have been formed into a slave State, it cannot now be regarded as in operation. But the following from the New York Express, allows the eleven-foot of a good many very good compromisers at the North to be seen, while, at the same time, it explains the motives which instigate Free Soilism at the North to insist so claimously upon the maintenance of the Missouri Compromise:

**Spain—Anticipated Revolution.**

Reports purporting to be reasonably well founded, are going the rounds of the papers, which state that there is a project on foot having in view the accomplishment of a revolution in Spain, by which the present government is to be superseded, and the Duke of Alba, brother-in-law to the Empress of France declared King. He is related in some way to the Royal Family of Spain, and of course would set up a claim upon the relationship. His hopes of success, however, would be founded upon the unpopularity of the Queen, arising from the scandalous looseness of her conduct, which has been such as to alienate even Spaniards, as well as upon the support of Louis Napoleon, who might naturally be supposed desirous of having a person nearly connected with him seated upon the Spanish throne. The intrigues are said to be managed by the Countess Montijo and her faction. Strangely enough, it is expected that this revolution may pave the way for the sale of Cuba to the United States, since the new King would almost certainly be deeply embarrassed for money to consolidate his power or even to organize his government.

## Bedini.

Some considerable excitement has been created in various parts of the country, by riots of a sectarian character, gotten up in opposition to a Mr. Bedini, Papal Nuncio to Brazil, who has passed through the United States on his way, and in doing so, has spent some time in the United States, visiting various portions of it. Although these riots have, in some measure, been sectarian in character, they have not been wholly so; a considerable political element having been infused into them, of the nature and merits of which most native citizens are ignorant, it having its origin in the recent troubles in Europe. These riots have been confined to foreigners, many of them not citizens, and purport to have been in revenge for some outrages committed in Bologna in '48-'9, as they assert, by the orders of Bedini. One Hugo Bassi, it seems, was hung, as he [Bedini] says, by the Austrian military authority; they [his accusers] say, by the express procurement of Bedini. But however that may be, in this country, are not bound to be managed by the Countess Montijo and her faction. Strangely enough, it is expected that this revolution may pave the way for the sale of Cuba to the United States, since the new King would almost certainly be deeply embarrassed for money to consolidate his power or even to organize his government.

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**Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.**  
Refid's confirmation is an endorsement of the Administration—What will the Sojts do about Nebraska?—Where will they go?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1854.

The confirmation has been said about it, not to have been any great herculean feat. It was easily accomplished, and by an overwhelming majority. The only opponents were several Whigs and a single Democrat.

What now becomes of the construction which it was attempted to put upon the action of the Senate, in the election of its printer? That act did not evidence a coalition against the Administration. And the vote of yesterday, on the confirmation of Mr. Redfield, can be fairly claimed as a verdict of the Senate upon the policy of the Administration, in the distribution of its patronage, which verdict has been given after due deliberation, and a full hearing of all the facts in the case.

The "Hard" and "Soft" controversy may be considered, for the present, at least as far as Congress is concerned, as being finished. The result of it has been about this: The "Hards" beat the "Softs" in speaking-matches, whilst the "Softs" beat the "Hards" when it comes to voting. Neither of the sections, each professing to have at heart the good of the Democratic cause, has benefited either the party or themselves much. The result has been that much information has been spread before the country, which may add to a correct estimate of these difficulties; and there have been some personal exposures which are not entirely creditable to the parties concerned. The fact is now tolerably well known, that New York politics are intricate because its politicians are slippery and that they are not to be relied upon. As matters now stand, the influence of the State of New York, with all her population, intelligence and wealth is worth really nothing in the legislation of the country. This is, indeed, not to be regretted, so long as political morals there seem to be so low as is now indicated.

There is no unanimity among the "Softs" as to the new Nebraska Bill. Some of them, I know, will vote for it, and others will probably vote against it. Whether shall those who oppose the administration, the Baltimore platform, and the Democratic party, then go? If they go to Giddings, Seward, & Co., they are hopelessly lost; and the free soil faction of '48 is now routed both morally and materially beyond the reach of resurrection, for at least a generation.

They cannot hope to fall back upon the organization of that of '48, which was strong enough to be able to get silver for its treason. The object of the meeting in New York on Monday is not only to righten the "Softs" into action against the Bill in Congress, but to form a party organization, back upon which, after leaving the Democratic party, they can fall for support. Its object is to revive the organization of '48, or to supply a substitute.

This attempt may fail. It is quite significant that several prominent "Hards" have engaged to address the New York meeting. The reason assigned is, that they will revenge themselves upon the South for its coldness to their factious efforts. FAIRFAX.

NEBRASKA TERRITORY.—As the organization of this territory is now attracting the attention of the people and is before Congress, we may mention that a new paper, the Nebraska Democrat, has just been issued at Fort Kearny, about the prospects of which the editor gives eloquent prophecy that it will be the site of the great city of the future territory, which his imagination already peoples with its thousands. In the advancement of any town, territory or State, the newspaper is an important element, and there is no reason to doubt that the Nebraska Democrat will do its share in promoting the progress of Nebraska. It gives the following description of the Old Fort:

"On the embankment removed which now retains the settlement of Nebraska by whites, there will be such a rush to Nebraska, that emigrants will have to be crowded by hundreds and thousands, if any one expects to gain an insight into the number who will make the beautiful country their home. It appears to be conceded in all hands that the present site of the 'Old Fort' will be selected for the city, and that all eyes are directed at the present time.

We prophecy that within three years after the organization of Nebraska territory, where now stands only a few out buildings will be reared a city which will contain 5000 inhabitants. Nature has been most prodigal in her lavishness upon the section of country immediately adjacent to the post now known by the name of Old Fort Kearny, and if man does not take advantage of such prodigality, we will think this is not the age of progression, or else that his senses have become extremely blunted. But he will, and in a short period of time where naught now is heard but the savage war-whoop, will be seen and felt the presence of the white man. All hail the future of Old Kearny."

The Administration in Mississippi. The most significant commentary on the late speeches of Gov. Foote, in this city and in New York, that we have seen, is found in the resolutions lately passed by the Senate of Mississippi by a vote of 20 to 7. With so emphatic an endorsement by the people of that gallant State, the Administration cannot but be highly gratified. The resolutions are as follows:

"1. Resolved, By the legislature of the State of Mississippi, That we cordially approve of the administration of Franklin Pierce; that we recognize him a firm upholder of the Union of the States, and a fearless defender of State Rights as expounded and understood by the fathers of the republic.

"2. Resolved, That the policy of the President, as exhibited in his message and executive appointments, in disowning all further slavery agitation in and out of Congress, meets our hearty approbation; both on account of the consonance to his known antecedents and pledges before his election, and because we believe that the discussion of the exciting questions connected therewith is eminently dangerous to the institution itself, and destructive of the best interests of the country."

The Pert Young Man. There is a period in the life of a young man which may appropriately be called the age of puppyism. It is at that period when he is a little more than a boy, and a good deal less than a man; when the hand strokes across the chin, detects a sort of downy inequality, and a vision of barbers and razors rises up constantly before him; when the tailor suddenly becomes a person of vast importance, and he begins to talk of the "man of college, and the ladies of our acquaintance." Very tight pantaloons, displaying immense moral and physical courage in venturing into the world with such slender supports as they contain; a cravat of great proportions; a knowing half-jocky, half-gentleman hat; fancy vest, gold chain, and a quizzing-glass, make up the external qualifications of the pert young man.

His conversational powers are very limited, never have faltered anything deeper than the bottom of a bridle smash, or extended his inquiry beyond the bill of fare of his favorite restaurant. In his manner to ladies he is rather parsonizing, and at the same time, very humane; for, in the first instance, he acts upon the conviction of the inferiority of the sex, and in the next, with consideration with regard to the killing effects of his own beauty and many accomplishments. He cannot possibly marry them all, and to show partiality would be unfair. His head is the only place where Nature acknowledges a perfect vacuum.—N. O. Delta.

The Ice Crop of the East.—The Boston Transcript says:

"All fears of a short crop of ice the next season can now be dismissed. The past week has been one of unusual activity on all the ice ponds in this vicinity, from one to four thousand tons of ice has been daily housed from each of the ponds. When the operations were commenced the solid ice was nine inches in thickness. This has been increased during the recent severe weather, so that ice obtained within the past few days has been fourteen inches thick, and as clear as crystal."

Amply RUINED BY WAR.—The public debt of Austria is stated at over \$500,000,000 at the present time, and the annual deficit in its income at \$30,000,000.

#### A Practical Joke.

At Long Wharf, Boston, the fishing smacks throw their fish into pits, with sides perfectly water tight, and rising to the decks, while the bottom, which is also a part of the bottom of the vessel, is perforated with holes. A couple of fishermen who wanted performance, supposing those pits to be sunken vessels, asked the privilege of pumping them out.

The two lads aboard, who were first class jokers, perceiving the mistake of the Hibernians, replied yes, and asked them price for pumping the smack dry. A bargain was struck for a dollar and a half, a pump was procured, and at work the two men went, one pumping while the other bailed with a bucket.

An hour passed on and still they worked, occasionally wondering how deep the hole was, and how much water remained still in the vessel. The two sailors, in the meantime, had gone up the wharf, as they said, on business. The captain, who was absent at the time the bargain was made, came on board, and finding the men still hard at work, with the perspiration running off of their faces, inquired what they were about. "Pumping out the ship?" was the reply.

"Yes, sir, for a mighty d—d one she is entirely," said one of the perspiring Emeralders, as he panted away at the pump handle. "Sure, I'm thinkin' it'll be night before we get her dry."

"Night!" said the captain, beginning to roar with laughter at the joke that had been perpetrated during his absence. "Night, why you will not get through till you have pumped out Boston Harbor." He then explained the matter to the laborers, who resumed their seats, viewing vengeance upon the sailors who had "deserved" them.

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A WINTER OF DISASTER.—War on the Danube-cholera in England—confagration at home—wrecks on the sea—have given to the present winter a pre-eminence among disastrous seasons. We cannot remember a period so crowded with catastrophe as the last two months. A brutal power has brought the horrors of a hopeless war upon an inoffensive nation—a war from which every principle of chivalry and every sentiment of magnanimity are excluded.

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A CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.—Mulberry Street, between First and North Water Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

The subscriber has hand a large assortment of the latest styles of carriage wheels, and a variety of

other articles, including a quantity of harness, leather, &c., also all kinds of harness. Repairing done at short notice.

Also, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of Carriage Tires.

Wilmington, Feb. 18, 1854.

W. M. BURLES.

RIGHT A. ADAMS.

Mingo, Jan. 25, 1854.

\$40 REWARD.

From the German Heinrich Hinklehammer, Midnight veiled the heavens with infinite blackness as Hans von Rosenbaum stepped from the orged halls of the Kinkel Lager. Hans Saus and Braus. The foam of the beer still dashed his wild beard, and the murmur of the evening breeze mingled in his soul with the memories of cries for "ander pretzel" and "pring de la Dager"! and the trilling of harps and pianos—for it had been concert night.

"Kat-a-rina!" he cried from the bottom of his heart and voice—Kat-a-rina!—komm heraus!"

The breeze sighed in the vine leaves—the wave rippled—all was still.

One more in agony arose that cry—"Kat-a-rina!"

From the recess of the second story window murmured an answer.

"Nix komm heraus!"

"Vot you vont kom out!" roared Hans, in all the grief of rejected love. "Den you goes mit der teufel und be donderer!" Gotshimmelkreuzschok schwerethot!"

A brick flew from his hand, skinned through the misty air—there was the jingle of broken glass—a cry in female Dutch—and—all was silent. \*

Still wanders in dark midnights the spectral form of Hans von Rosenbaum around that dwelling, still rings from the window the ghostly cry of nix komm heraus, still wings its way on the night wind a phantom, hair and moustache from ear to ear, to the blithe brought home to the door of each guilty individual, and the rest of mankind warned, if in addition to our death-coroner, we had a fire-coroner, a wreck-coroner, a pestilence-coroner, or a catastrophe-coroner. That such an event as the destruction of a large amount of property by fire should be allowed to go uninvestigated, is really as disgraceful as it is unwise.—Home Journal.

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The fast sailing Pilot Boat, "JOHN A. TAYLOR," of Fairhaven, Mass., 37 ft. long, 7 ft. beam, 70-27 tons, built by Wm. D. Dorf, Esq., in 1851. The boat is coppered and copper-fastened.

TERMS.—Six and twelve months credit, for approved notes with good security.

For further particulars, apply to the subscriber.

Jan. 20th—115-60—21-ft. BAXTER.

B. BAXTER.

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 2, 1854.

TURPENTINE.—After closing our review on Thursday last the price of Turpentine advanced 10 cents on the soft article, and since then has been steady, though the market is still rather quiet. The market is again a quiet one, and the price is now \$1.25 per barrel.

BEET.—The market is still rather quiet, and the price is now \$1.25 per barrel.

COTTON.—The market is still rather quiet, and the price is now \$1.25 per barrel.

COFFEE.—The market is still rather quiet, and the price is now \$1.25 per barrel.

SPICES.—The market is still rather quiet, and the price is now \$1.25 per barrel.

PROVISIONS.—In N. C. Bacon we note a full supply of the old stock, and sales are dull. See table for prices.

NAVY.—The market is still rather quiet, and the price is now \$1.25 per barrel.

IRON.—The market is still rather quiet, and the price is now \$1.25 per barrel.

LEAD.—The market is still rather quiet, and the price is now \$1.25 per barrel.

WHEAT.—The market is still rather quiet, and the price is now \$1.25 per barrel.

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# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JAN. 30, 1854.

## AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE JOURNAL.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C.  
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.  
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.  
B. BARNEs, Black Creek, Wayne county.  
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

**WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD.**  
The Stockholders of this Company met yesterday morning at the appointed hour. The State of North Carolina was represented by H. L. Holperin, Esq., who, it is proper to remark, by some inadvertence, only received his commission that morning, and, it is thus forced to act upon his immediate judgment, without any time for examination consequently, the following officers being re-elected:

W. W. Harllee, President.  
T. D. Walker, John E. Gregg, E. W. Nixon, Henry Nutt, Alfred Smith, Muldrow, J. B. Charles, G. J. W. McCall, and Moore.

After the vote had been taken, but previous to its result being announced, was presented, authorizing him to act as Director on the part of New York, vice Judge Bronson, removed. The vote stood, ayes 35, nays 8. But one Democratic Senator and eight voted against the cognizance of the Board of Directors stands as above.

That a resolution was unanimously adopted.

Authorizing the sale of the \$200,000 worth of stock held by the Company, and received from the State of North Carolina in exchange for an equal amount in the stock of the W. & M. R. A. Co. The resolution contains a proviso for the payment to the State any amount of loss which she may sustain by the sale of such stock at a less rate than par, in case the State should demand it. A resolution was also passed, authorizing the sale of \$200,000 income bonds of the Company, for the purpose of erecting workshops, depots, etc., and of stocking the Road with motive power, cars, etc.

On motion of H. L. Holmes, Esq., a committee was appointed procure gold medals to be presented to Major Grier and L. J. Flemming, Esqs., in token of the appreciation of their successful adaptation of a valuable English plan for the construction of piers for bridges, as carried into effect in the Company's bridge over the Great Pee Dee. The medals to be presented after the passage of the first train over the river.

The official proceedings have not yet been handed in; neither have we been favored with any of the reports of the officers; so that we can state little more of the condition of the Company than is already known—namely, that the track has been laid up to the Pee Dee River on both sides, and that the Bridge across that River will be completed in a short time. We hope shortly to be able to lay the financial and general business of the Company before our readers.

Daily Journal, 23d inst.

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT.**

SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE, July 13, 1846.

Sir:—You are charged on the books of this office with \$1,525, the value of the clothing and blankets furnished for the use of your company, and for which you will be held accountable. In order to release yourself from this accountability, you will enter on your first muster-roll all articles of clothing and blankets issued to the men under your command, and request the paymaster to deduct the several amounts from their first payment.

You are also held responsible for the camp and garrison equipage received for your company until turned over to a United States quartermaster.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. McCALLA,

Second Auditor.

Captain G. H. TOBIN, Washington Regiment Louisiana Volunteers.

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT.**

SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE, August 8, 1846.

Sir:—By a decision of the honorable the Secretary of War, each soldier under your command is entitled to six months' clothing, to the amount of \$21; all over that they are to be charged with. There will be other charges, of which you will be informed by this office. You will please consider this letter your guide, in addition to the one you received from me of the 31st ultimo. Very respectfully,

JNO. M. McCALLA,

Second Auditor.

Capt. G. H. TOBIN, Louisiana Volunteers.

**N. C. RAIL ROAD STOCK.**

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In order to prevent a total disorganization of society, and untold calamities arising from the want of an organized Government in Oregon, he did finally yield, and sign this Oregon Territorial Bill prohibiting slavery, because he could get none else—because the party friends of the Argus would allow none other to pass. He yielded an abstraction to the absolute necessities of the cause; and that, too, under protest against the dross which obliged him so to do. He yielded, also, as he conceived, more in name than in fact, because the Territory was actually North of 30° 30', and the Missouri Compromise might then be considered as in force. If the Argus be so fond of this discussion, we have no objection against a return to the history of the times referred to, save the single one of space. It will then be seen what party the party of the Argus can make out of it.

**FAYETTEVILLE & WARSAW PLANK ROAD.**

We learn that, at a meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville & Warsaw Plank Road Company, on the 20th inst., at Clinton, Thomas Bunting, Wm. Faison, Alfred Johnson, Thomas M. Lee, Dr. Wm. McKoy, Patrick Murphy and Wm. S. Devane were elected Directors. At a meeting of the Directors, on the 25th, Dr. Wm. McKoy was elected President, with a salary of \$100, and Patrick Murphy Secretary and Treasurer—salary \$25.

**Georgia United States Senator.**

CHARLESTON, Jan. 25.—Alfred Iverson, of Columbia, a thorough going State Rights Democrat, was on Monday last elected United States Senator from Georgia.

## Smuggled Goods.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The smuggled goods on board discoveries and seizure for Niagara. A thorough investigation is at hand.

## Arrival of the Isabel.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 25.—The steamer Isabel has arrived from New York. Markets unchanged.—The ship Hudson, reported ashore on Orange keys, had not been found by the searching vessels. "The barque Island City," from Boston, for Galveston, was spoken on the 18th. She reported that on the 26th, off Cape Hatteras, she discovered the schooner Walter J. Day, from Beaufort, N. C., for New York, in a sinking condition, and took off the officers and crew. The vessel sunk almost immediately. The crew arrived at Key West on the 5th. The ship Elizabeth Bruce went ashore on the 14th, near Carysfort Light, and bilged on the 16th. Part of the cargo was saved. The barque Harriet and Martha, of and from Charleston, for New Orleans, was totally lost on the 18th, off Jordan Key Shoals. Loss \$25,000.

The port of Marcell will be closed April 1st.

## Railroad Accident.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 24.—The mail train from Augusta, near Lowry's Turn-out, ran off the track this morning. Three cars were smashed, and the Rev. Mr. Baird, editor of the Southern Presbyterian, and Moore

## Collector Redfield's Nomination Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Mr. Redfield as Collector of the Port of New York, vice Judge Bronson, removed. The vote stood, ayes 35, nays 8. But one Democratic Senator and eight voted against the confirmation of Mr. Redfield.

## Supreme Court.

The following opinions have been delivered since our last:

By Nash, C. J. In Hackney v. Steedman, from Chatham, affirming the judgment. Also, in Smith v. Kitty Kornegay, from Duplin, remanding the cause for amendments at plaintiff's cost. Also, in State v. Simpson, from Bladen, affirming the judgment.

By Pearson, J. In Fisher v. Carroll, from Sampson, dismissing the appeal. Also, in Black v. Sanders, from Rockingham, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Parrish v. Thompson, from Alamance, affording the judgment.

By Battle, J. In Brooks v. King, from Forsyth, affirming the judgment. Also, in Walling v. Burroughs, in equity, from Marin. Also, in Lee v. Ford, in equity, from Randolph, directing a reference to the Master.

## Captain Tobin's Letter.

A friend has handed us the following correspondence, which actually occurred in 1846, between the Second Auditor and Captain Tobin. The gallant captain was a son of Erin. Full of mirth, wit, and vivacity, he could not be grave even in official correspondence. His letter was published all over the country at the time it was written, and excited the merriment of every body. We republish the letter, not doubting that it will be generally acceptable:

Something "Rich and Rare."—The New Orleans Delta publishes the following correspondence, as an illustration of the philosophy of letter-writing. Mr. McCalla, it will be seen, (says that paper,) is positive, pointed, and sententious. Captain Tobin is candid, discursive, and dialectic. The whole, if not trenching on the sublime, belongs at least to the beautiful:

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE, July 13, 1846.

Sir:—You are charged on the books of this office with \$1,525, the value of the clothing and blankets furnished for the use of your company, and for which you will be held accountable. In order to release yourself from this accountability, you will enter on your first muster-roll all articles of clothing and blankets issued to the men under your command, and request the paymaster to deduct the several amounts from their first payment.

You are also held responsible for the camp and garrison equipage received for your company until turned over to a United States quartermaster.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. McCALLA,

Second Auditor.

Captain G. H. TOBIN, Washington Regiment Louisiana Volunteers.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE, August 8, 1846.

Sir:—By a decision of the honorable the Secretary of War, each soldier under your command is entitled to six months' clothing, to the amount of \$21; all over that they are to be charged with. There will be other charges, of which you will be informed by this office. You will please consider this letter your guide, in addition to the one you received from me of the 31st ultimo. Very respectfully,

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## G. H. TOBIN,

## Captain Company D.

Washington Reg't Louisiana Volunteers.

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P. S.—I don't know whether to sign myself captain or ex-captain, or late captain—I am a captain.

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